

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	16	((document\$1 or check\$1) near2 research\$3) same online	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:03
L2	3	1 and 707/3,10.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:39
L3	0	2 and (@ad<"20000414" or @rlad<"2000414")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:04
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L5	2	1 and "705"/\$.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:39
L6	0	1 and 707/clam,ab,ti.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:39
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L8	0	1 and 707/clam.ab.ti.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:39
L9	0	1 and "705"/ab.ti.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2007/09/03 13:40

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**CLASS 705 DATA PROCESSING: FINANCIAL,
BUSINESS PRACTICE, MANAGEMENT, OR
COST/PRICE DETERMINATION****50 BUSINESS PROCESSING USING
CRYPTOGRAPHY**

- 51 . Usage protection of distributed data files
- 52 .. Usage or charge determination
- 53 ... Including third party for collecting or
distributing payment (e.g., clearinghouse)
- 54 ... Adding plural layers of rights or limitations by
other than the original producer
- 55 .. Requiring a supplemental attachment or input
(e.g., dongle) to open
- 56 ... Specific computer ID (e.g., serial number,
configuration, etc.)
- 57 .. Copy protection or prevention
- 58 ... Having origin or program ID
- 59 .. Licensing
- 60 . Postage metering system
- 61 .. Reloading/recharging
- 62 .. Having printing detail (e.g., verification of mark)
- 63 . Utility metering system
- 64 . Secure transaction (e.g., EFT/POS)
- 65 .. Including intelligent token (e.g., electronic .
purse)
- 66 ... Intelligent token initializing or reloading
- 67 ... Including authentication
- 68 ... Balancing account
- 69 ... Electronic cash detail (e.g., blinded, divisible,
or detecting double spending)
- 70 .. Home banking
- 71 .. Including key management
- 72 .. Verifying PIN
- 73 .. Terminal detail (e.g., initializing)
- 74 .. Anonymous user system
- 75 .. Transaction verification
- 76 .. Electronic credential
- 77 .. Including remote charge determination or
related payment system
- 78 ... Including third party
- 79 ... Including a payment switch or gateway

80 ELECTRONIC NEGOTIATION**1 AUTOMATED ELECTRICAL FINANCIAL OR
BUSINESS PRACTICE OR MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT**

- 2 . Health care management (e.g., record
management, ICDA billing)
- 3 .. Patient record management

- 4 . Insurance (e.g., computer implemented system
or method for writing insurance policy, processing
insurance claim, etc.)
- 5 . Reservation, check-in, or booking display for
reserved space
- 6 .. Coordination of plural reservations (e.g., plural
trip segments; transportation and accommodation,
etc.)
- 7 . Operations research
- 8 .. Allocating resources or scheduling for an
administrative function
- 9 ... Staff scheduling or task assignment
- 10 .. Market analysis, demand forecasting or
surveying
- 11 .. Job performance analysis
- 12 . Voting or election arrangement
- 13 . Transportation facility access (e.g., fare, toll,
parking)
- 14 . Distribution or redemption of coupon, or incentive
or promotion program
- 15 . Restaurant or bar
- 16 . Including point of sale terminal or electronic cash
register
- 17 .. Having interface for record bearing medium or
carrier for electronic funds transfer or payment credit
- 18 .. Having security or user identification provision
(password entry, etc.)
- 19 .. Tax processing
- 20 .. Price look-up processing (e.g., updating)
- 21 .. Interconnection or interaction of plural
electronic cash registers (ECRs) or to host computer
(e.g., network detail, transfer of information from host
to ECR or from ECR to ECR, etc.)
- 22 .. Inventory monitoring
- 23 .. Input by product or record sensing (weighing,
scanner processing)
- 24 .. Specified transaction journal output feature
(e.g., printed receipt, voice output, etc.)
- 25 .. Specified keyboard feature
- 26 . Electronic shopping (e.g., remote ordering)
- 27 .. Presentation of image or description of sales
item (e.g., electronic catalog browsing)
- 28 . Inventory management
- 29 .. Itemization of parts, supplies, or services (e.g.,
bill of materials)
- 30 . Accounting
- 31 .. Tax preparation or submission
- 32 .. Time accounting (time and attendance,
monitoring billable hours)
- 33 .. Checkbook balancing, updating or printing
arrangement
- 34 .. Bill preparation
- 35 . Finance (e.g., banking, investment or credit)
- 36 R .. Portfolio selection, planning or analysis

- 36 T . . . Tax strategies
- 37 . . Trading, matching, or bidding
- 38 . . Credit (risk) processing or loan processing (e.g.,
mortgage)
- 39 . . Including funds transfer or credit transaction
- 40 . . . Bill distribution or payment
- 41 . . . Having programming of a portable memory
device (e.g., IC card, "electronic purse")
- 42 . . . Remote banking (e.g., home banking)
- 43 Including Automatic Teller Machine (i.e.,
ATM)
- 44 . . . Requiring authorization or authentication
- 45 . . . With paper check handling
- 400 **FOR COST/PRICE**
- 401 . Postage meter system
- 402 . . Special service or fee (e.g., discount,
surcharge, adjustment, etc.)
- 403 . . Recharging
- 404 . . Record keeping
- 405 . . Data protection
- 406 . . With specific mail handling means
- 407 . . Including mailed item weight
- 408 . . Specific printing
- 409 . . Rate updating
- 410 . . Specialized function performed
- 411 . . . Display controlling
- 412 . Utility usage
- 413 . Fluid
- 414 . Weight
- 415 . . Correcting or compensating
- 416 . . Specific input and output device
- 417 . Distance (e.g., taximeter)
- 418 . Time (e.g., parking meter)
- 500 **MISCELLANEOUS**

FOREIGN ART COLLECTIONS**FOR 000 CLASS-RELATED FOREIGN DOCUMENTS**

Any foreign patents or non-patent literature from subclasses that have been reclassified have been transferred directly to FOR Collections listed below. These Collections contain ONLY foreign patents or non-patent literature. The parenthetical references in the Collection titles refer to the abolished subclasses from which these Collections were derived.

APPLICATIONS (364/400)

- FOR 100 . For cost/price (364/464.01)
- FOR 101 . . Postage meter system (364/464.02)
- FOR 102 . . . Including mailed item weight (364/464.03)
- FOR 103 . . Utility usage (364/464.04)
- FOR 104 . . Fluid (364/465)
- FOR 105 . . Weight (364/466)
- FOR 106 . . Distance or time (e.g., taximeters) (364/467)

**ELECTRIC SIGNAL MODIFICATION (E.G.,
SCRAMBLING) (380/9)**

FOR 124 . Cryptographic electronic funds transfer (e.g.,
automatic teller) (380/24)

1302.05(a) [R-3] Original Drawings Cannot Be Located

When the original drawings cannot be located and the application is otherwise in condition for allowance, no "Official Search" need be undertaken. A replacement drawing should be obtained from the Office of Initial Patent Examination's records of the application as originally filed. If the reproduced drawings are not acceptable for publishing, applicant should be required to submit corrected drawings. An attachment to the Notice of Allowability should explain the problem and require the corrected drawings. If such an attachment is not included with the Notice of Allowability, the Publishing Division will mail a "Notice **>Regarding Drawings<," giving the applicant a non-extendable period in which to file the corrected drawings.

1302.06 Prior Foreign Application

See MPEP § 201.14(c) and § 202.03.

**

1302.08 [R-3] Interference Search

**

>When an application is in condition for allowance, an interference search must be made by performing a text search of the "US-PGPUB" database in EAST or WEST directed to the comprehensive inventive features in the broadest claim. If the application contains a claim directed to a nucleotide or peptide sequence, the examiner must submit a request to STIC to perform an interference search of the sequence. The text search may make use of the ".CLM." search symbol in order to limit the text search to the claims of the database references. If the search results identify any potential interfering subject matter, the examiner will review the application(s) with the potential interfering subject matter to determine whether interfering subject matter exists. If interfering subject matter does exist, the examiner will follow the guidance set forth in MPEP Chapter 2300. If there is no interfering subject matter then the examiner should prepare the application for issuance. A printout of only the database(s) searched, the query(ies) used in the interference search, and the date the interference search was performed must be made of record in the application file. The results of the interference search must not be placed in the application file. Completion of the interference search should be recorded in the "Interference Searched" section of the OACS "Search Notes" page with notation such as "PGPUB text search – March 1, 2005, see interference search printout" coupled with the examiner's initials.<

An interference search may be required in TC Working Group 3640. Inspection of pertinent prints, drawings, brief cards, and applications in TC Working Group 3640 will be done on request by an examiner in TC Working Group 3640.

1302.09 [R-3] Classification, Print Figure, and Other Notations

The examiner preparing the application for issue **>completes< the Issue Classification sheet**.



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41 [Perceiving and recovering structure from events \(abstract only\)](#)



James E. Cutting

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

How do perceivers identify a moving object as seen against a changing background? How do figure and ground separate? Such questions have engaged psychologists for at least seventy years. In particular, the Gestalt psychologists were deeply concerned with the latter, but had only the illdefined notion of *common fate*, or uniform density, for dealing with the former. The coherent flow of a moving object is seen, somehow, by extracting those aspects of the whole that segregate it from the gro ...

42 [Selective attention to aspects of motion configurations: common vs. relative motion \(abstract only\)](#)



James R. Pomerantz, Nelson Toth

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

The motion of a dot configuration may be described as the sum of its relative (part) and common (whole) motion components. Is either of these two component dimensions extracted before the other in human perception? Reaction time data from selective attention experiments show that neither dimension can be responded to without interference from the other, implying that neither is processed more quickly than or ahead of the other. Following Garner's nomenclature, common and relative motions appear ...

43 [The cross-ratio and the perception of motion and structure \(abstract only\)](#)



William A. Simpson

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Followers of J. J. Gibson have proposed that the cross-ratio, a projective invariant for four collinear points, underlies the perception of objects in motion. Experiment 1 tested this theory by presenting subjects with displays of 3 or 4 dots rotating in depth. Accuracy was

equally high in both conditions for motion and structure judgements, so the cross-ratio cannot be necessary. Experiments 2 and 3 tested the cue of lining up, and some evidence for its use was found. The results are consistent ...

44 Multicomputer architectures for real-time perception (abstract only)



Leonard Uhr

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This paper examines the computing demands that must be met by a system capable of scene description and perception of real-world moving objects. A brief survey is made of the major different kinds of computer systems that have been built, or designed, and of the different sources of potential speed-up of processing that have been exploited. Finally, a number of alternative possible hardware architectures that might be capable of handling real-time perception of moving objects are suggested, and ...

45 A hybrid approach to structure-from-motion (abstract only)



Aaron Bobick

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

A method is presented for computing structure from the motion of rigid objects which are rotating about a fixed axis. The input consists of two discrete frames containing the positions and instantaneous direction vectors of three points in orthographic projection. Because only the direction of the velocity vectors and not their magnitudes is needed, the method is insensitive to errors in velocity magnitude estimation. This type of computation could be important in recovering the 3-dimensional st ...

46 Determining 3-D motion parameters of a rigid body: a vector-geometrical approach (abstract only)



B. L. Yen, T. S. Huang

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

A vector-geometrical approach is given for the determination of 3-D motion parameters of a rigid body from point correspondences over 2 time sequential images. The resulting algorithms are similar to existing methods. However, the geometrical interpretations provide much valuable insight into the nature of the problem and the uniqueness question.

47 Determining motion parameters for scenes with translation and rotation (abstract only)



Charles Jerian, Ramesh Jain

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

A study of methods that determine the rotation parameters of a camera moving through synthetic and real scenes is conducted. Algorithms that combine ideas of Jain and Prazdny are developed to find translational and rotational parameters. An argument is made for using hypothesized motion parameters rather than relaxation labelling to find correspondence.

48 Tracking three dimensional moving light displays (abstract only)



Michael Jenkin

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(3.92 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

A method is presented for tracking the three-dimensional motion of points from their changing two-dimensional perspective images as viewed by a nonconvergent binocular vision system. The algorithm relies on a general smoothness assumption to guide the tracking process, and application of the tracking algorithm to a three-dimensional moving light display based on Cutting's Walker program as well as other domains are discussed. Evidence is presented relating the tracking algorithm to certain belief ...

49 On the estimation of dense displacement vector fields from image sequences (abstract only)



H. H. Nagel

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(3.92 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Based on recent experimental as well as theoretical investigations, a generalization of previously published approaches towards the estimation of displacement vector fields is formulated. The calculus of variation allows to transform this approach into a set of two partial differential equations for the two components of the displacement vector field. Some simplifying assumptions facilitate the derivation of an iterative solution approach which can be studied in closed form.

50 Adapting optical-flow to measure object motion in reflectance and x-ray image sequences (abstract only)



Nancy Cornelius, Takeo Kanade

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(3.92 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This paper adapts Horn and Schunck's work on optical flow to the problem of determining arbitrary motions of objects from 2-dimensional image sequences. The method allows for gradual changes in the way an object appears in the image sequence, and allows for flow discontinuities at object boundaries. We find velocity fields that give estimates of the velocities of objects in the image plane. These velocities are computed from a series of images using information about the spatial and temporal bri ...

51 Complex logarithmic mapping and the focus of expansion (abstract only)



Ramesh Jain

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(3.92 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Complex logarithmic mapping has been shown to be useful for the size, rotation, and projection invariance of objects in a visual field for an observer translating in the direction of its gaze. Assuming known translational motion of the observer, the ego-motion polar transform was successfully used in segmentation of dynamic scenes. By combining the two transforms one can exploit features of both transforms and remove some of the limitations which restrict the applicability of both. In this paper ...

52



Determining the instantaneous axis of translation from optic flow generated by



arbitrary sensor motion (abstract only)

J. H. Rieger, D. T. Lawton

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

This paper develops a simple and robust procedure for determining the instantaneous axis of translation from image sequences induced by unconstrained sensor motion. The procedure is based upon the fact that difference vectors at discontinuities in optic flow fields generated by sensor motion relative to a stationary environment are oriented along translational field lines. This is developed into a procedure consisting of three steps: 1) locally computing difference vectors from an optic flow fie ...

53 Computing the velocity field along contours (abstract only)



Ellen C. Hildreth

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

In this paper, we present a computational study of the measurement of motion. Similar to other visual processes, the motion of elements is not determined uniquely by information in the changing image; additional constraint is required to compute a unique velocity field. Given this global ambiguity of motion, local measurements from the changing image cannot possibly specify a unique local velocity vector, and in fact, may only specify one component of velocity. Computation of the full two-dimens ...

54 Coherent global motion percepts from stochastic local motions (abstract only)



D. W. Williams, R. Sekuler

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

A percept of global, coherent motion results when many different localized motion vectors are combined. We studied the percept with dynamic random dot kinematograms in which each element took an independent, random walk of constant step size. Directions of displacement from frame to frame were chosen from a uniform distribution. The tendency to see coherent, global flow along the mean of the uniform distribution varied with the range of the distribution. Psychometric functions were obtained with ...

55 Real and apparent motion: one mechanism or two? (abstract only)



Marc Green, Michael von Grunau

January 1984 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(3.92 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Two direction selective adaptation experiments were conducted to investigate whether real and apparent motion are processed by a single visual mechanism. Previous studies with real motion have shown that adaptation to a grating drifting in one direction has an effect on perceived motion of subsequently viewed test gratings (the velocity aftereffect) and also selectively raises contrast threshold (direction-specific threshold elevation). We conducted analogous experiments in which observers adapt ...

56 Shape-based retrieval and analysis of 3D models



Thomas Funkhouser, Michael Kazhdan

August 2004 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2004 Course Notes SIGGRAPH '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(12.56 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

Large repositories of 3D data are rapidly becoming available in several fields, including mechanical CAD, molecular biology, and computer graphics. As the number of 3D models grows, there is an increasing need for computer algorithms to help people find the interesting ones and discover relationships between them. Unfortunately, traditional text-based search techniques are not always effective for 3D models, especially when queries are geometric in nature (e.g., find me objects that fit into thi ...

57 Geographic Data Processing



George Nagy, Sharad Wagle

June 1979 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 11 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(4.20 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citings](#), [index terms](#)



58 Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments: Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments



Additional presentations from the 24th course are available on the citation page

Mashhuda Glencross, Alan G. Chalmers, Ming C. Lin, Miguel A. Otaduy, Diego Gutierrez
July 2006 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2006 Courses SIGGRAPH '06**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(5.07 MB)  mov(68:6 MIN) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [appendices and supplements](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [cited by](#), [index terms](#)

The objective of this course is to provide an introduction to the issues that must be considered when building high-fidelity 3D engaging shared virtual environments. The principles of human perception guide important development of algorithms and techniques in collaboration, graphical, auditory, and haptic rendering. We aim to show how human perception is exploited to achieve realism in high fidelity environments within the constraints of available finite computational resources. In this course w ...

Keywords: collaborative environments, haptics, high-fidelity rendering, human-computer interaction, multi-user, networked applications, perception, virtual reality

59 Catching phish: Decision strategies and susceptibility to phishing



Julie S. Downs, Mandy B. Holbrook, Lorrie Faith Cranor

July 2006 **Proceedings of the second symposium on Usable privacy and security SOUPS '06**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(266.61 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Phishing emails are semantic attacks that con people into divulging sensitive information using techniques to make the user believe that information is being requested by a legitimate source. In order to develop tools that will be effective in combating these schemes, we first must know how and why people fall for them. This study reports preliminary analysis of interviews with 20 non-expert computer users to reveal their strategies and understand their decisions when encountering possibly suspi ...

Keywords: mental models, phishing, qualitative methods

60 The architecture of robust publishing systems



Marc Waldman, Aviel D. Rubin, Lorrie Faith Cranor



November 2001 **ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT)**, Volume 1 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(680.21 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The Internet in its present form does not protect content from censorship. It is straightforward to trace any document back to a specific Web server, and usually directly to an individual. As we discuss below, there are valid reasons for publishing a document in a censorship-resistant manner. Unfortunately, few tools exist that facilitate this form of publishing. We describe the architecture of robust systems for publishing content on the Web. The discussion is in the context of Publius, as that ...

Keywords: Censorship resistance, Web publishing

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